resely accorded. The damage he inflicted upon the hadans was not known. In the attack the next 14, at the mountain gorge spoker of by Rains, other viscalled the Two Buttes, the number of Indians was oriented at 10 less than 500. About 150 were concled upon the top of the hill, and the remainder were in the hrush. By some misunderstanding of the orders given to surround them, a gap was left about and these made their escape. Two only were killed. Pursuit was of me avail.

their escape. Two only were killed. Parsuit was of me avail.

The regulars and volunteers encamped near the Missian, which being abondoned it was conjectured that the main force of the Indians had either gone to the Naclese Pass to astack Capt Moloney, or had gone up the Columbia to Priest's Rapids. Col. Nesmith, with a command of about 250 area, proceeded to war if the pass, and after an absence of three days returned without having seen the cosmy. He found the soo we deep as to prevent the forage of his animals, and was compelled to return. He found soone caches of Indian provision, which he destroyed, and some Indian mosres and colts, which were also killed, as they were of rouse to the volunteers. Some wild Indian cattle were also found and alified, which furnished some substitute for the troops. In and about the Mission were found vegetables and a variety of other useful articles. On Co. Nesmith's return a council of the efficers was holder, at which it was desmad inexpedient to proceed to Walla Walla, as first contemplated, owing to the difficulty of procuring forage for animals, their weak consision, the difficulty of crossing the Columbia with the sick and wounded, but decided to return to the Dalles and recruit. Accordingly, after burning the Mission and a house owned by Ka misking the Whole force of regulars and volunteers took up their march for a return to the Dalles. On their way the whole force of regulars and volunteers took up their march for a return to the Dalles. On their way they met Capt. Wilson's command with the park train of supplies, which train had suffered much loss of animals and supplies by reason of snor in the moan-lairs. The snow in same places was four or five fe-t in cepth. The whole commany reached the Kilkitat River, about twenty-five miles distant from the Dalles

on the 17th, and then encamped where forage for ani-mals of aid be obtained.

THE MASSACRE ON WHITE RIVER.—From a letter

The Massacer on White River.—From a letter of Captain Hewitt, published in The Pronzer and Democrat, we make the following ext sold:

"After two days hard work, reached the house of Mr. Cox, which we found robbed—confirming our suspicions that greater mischief had been done to the settle-meats further up the river. We then proceeded to Mr. Joree's place, where we found our worst fours more than realized. The house was barned to ashes, and Mr. Joree (who was at the time sick) was burned in it. Mrs. Jones we found lying about thirty yards from the house, shot through the lover part of the largs, face and jaws horriby broken and muliately apparently with the head of an ex. The bones of Mr. Jones we found—the roasted flesh having been calen of by the hogs. We found Mr. Cooper (who was living with Mr. Jones at the time) about 100 yards from the house, shot through the lan. s—the ball entering the left breas'. We buried the boddew, and proceeded to the bouse of W. H. Brown—a mile distant. Mrs. B. and child we found in the well, ber beed downward; the mother was atabbed to the heat—the lanife entering the left breas'—and also in the back and back part of the head. She had apparently stated to run with her child (an infant of about ten months o'd) in her arms, was overtaken and pitched into the well. The child was below her, and had no means of violence on it. It was not dressed. pitched into the well. The child was below her, and had no marks of violence on it. It was not dressed, showing that it e mother had taken it from the bed and attempted to flee. Mr. Brown was found in the house, cut to pieces. The left hand had two cuts as though he had grasped a knife, and had it pulled out, carring he had grasped a knife, and had it putter out, curing the hans to the bone. There were also two stabs in the palm of the same hand, as though he had attempted to ward off the fatal weapon. His arms and legs were hadly cut, and I should hink there were as many as ten or fitteen stabs in his bank, mostly below the left aboulder. Everything seemed to show that he had found the spera ely, and I think he must have killed some of the devils, from the fact that the fence where they went out from the house had the appearance of having had something dragged over it, and the rails having had something dragged over it, and the rails below all smeared with blood.

After burying them as well as circumstances would permit we proceeded to the house of Mr. King, or rather where his house was, which we found burned to ashee, and where the most herrible spectacle of all awaited us. Mr. Jones and the two little children were burned in the house, and the body of Mr. King, after being reasted, was caten almost entirely up by the bege. Mrs. King was lying about thirry yards from the ruins, almost entirely in a state of nudity. She was shot superently through the heart—the bail entering the left side; the left breast was cut entirely off—she was cut ocen from the pit of the stomach to about the center of the abdomea, and the intestines pulled out on either side. We performe t the last sad rites and proceeded back to our encampment, and the next morning started for Seattle. next morning started for Seattle.

GEF. WOOL'S PLANS.—What Gen. Wool's plaus are, says The Times, has not transpired yet, but it is generally thought that he will receive the services of the volunteers now in the field, if he should deem their be rices accessary. He will doubtless require them to mustr into the United States sorvice as voilineers, and thee, should they disobey his orders, he would dismiss them from the service without any court-martial or punishment, as is customary with the regulars.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

radence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OFFICE OF THE ASPINWALL COURIER, ? WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1855.

The events of public interest for the past fortnight en the Isthmus have neither been numerous nor striking. The chief feature of attraction has been the shipping in our hather. There are, at the present mriting, near thirty vessels in sight from our office, and although there have been almost daily arrivals and departures, the number constantly in port has varied but very little. The majority of those now here are laden for the Steamship and Railroad Companies. are laden for the Scenson and that for some time to and it is plausible to presume that for some time to some the said majority will increase, and that it will return laden with fielght stored, if necessary, and haved free, by the Panama Rallroad Company, to the baced free, by the Panama Rallroad Company,

first step toward participation of foreign residests in musicipal government was accomplished on the 8th inst. by an election—the circumstances and result of which are given in *The Courier* of the 12th; and in the same issue will be found a notice of the dis-covery of a gold mine of large extent and extraordinary

richness.

The first number of a new paper at Panama, published by J. Hawes & Co., Agents of the Pacific Express Company, appeared to day.

Among the passengers who leave here to-day for the United States are R. Foster and daughter of Carbagens, Dr T. B. Dudley and Mr. A. C. Wappers, for a long time in the service of the P. M. S. S. Co. at Panama, Acapulco and San Francisco, for Cubs.

Among those who arrived here in the George Lawwers Senator Gwin and W. Nasiy Johnson of California, and Gen. Echinique and sulle of Peru.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF GOLD .- A party arrived here GREAT DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—A party arrived bore as Saturday, Dec. 8, from Escribance, in the Province of Veraguas, near which place are situated the mines of the Fort Bowes Mising Company and of General Morris, of the location, &c., of which we have hereisere acvised our readers. From this party we learn that a great discovery has been made in that region. which, "to use an Irishism," as says our neighbor of The Panama ctar and Herald, spraking of the new Chili mine, "is no discovery at all, because the existence of large deposits of the precious metal in that immediate vicinity has been known for some years. In fact, we published a notice of the auriforous nature

In fact, we published a notice of the agriferous nature of a considerable section, in which this was included Our present informant says that the mine to which we have referred as being of such extraorcinary richness has never before been thoroughly examined, and, in fact, that mothing could have been known of its immense richn.

mense riche.

It is known as the "Belan mine," and is situated in the section of this State formerly called the Province of Pauama, about three miles from the river Belev, between that and the river Belencillo, and nine miles from the ments of the borner. The Belen River has its source n-ar the "Casta Choco" menutate, (which is it the prevince of Veraguas and is 5,612 feet in hight,) and forming part of the boundary line between the former provinces of Veraguas and Panams, emptis itse f into the Caribbean sea, seventy miles west of the mouth of the Chagres River.

The description given of the mine by our informant,
who announces the rescult of the recent investigations

declares it to have four large veins:

1. Quarts—1; cz. gold to the tun, 9 feet thick, 2 miles long. 2. Fiecker and Bine Quarts—5 feet wide, 3; miles long, 5 to 7 oz. pure gold to the tun. 3. In sectional ion of the Fort Bowen, 12 feet wide, not fully breed. 4. Do.

FROM TAUFICO.-By the arrival of the schooner Wing of the Wind, we have received advices from

Sampleo to Nov. 2.

The town was under martial law, expecting every day to be attacked by the opposite party, as about 900 men were encamped about a mile from the town. Provisions were searce and high, on account of the eppealse party stopping the supplies from coming in KANSAS.

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

Shannon and the Border Ruffians Collapsed

TREATY OF THE LAWRENCE MEN WITH SHANNON.

ALL OVER FOR THE PRESENT.

Reports from Our Special Carrespondent.

ADVENTURE WITH "BORDER EUFFIANS

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Des. 6, 1855. I left Lawrence last Monday foregoon, and took my way down to the Waukarusa to the camp of the invaders. I did not go down on Sunday, but ru more came up that they had sent out patrols to all the fords on the Wauksruss, and other screams in the vicinity of Lawrence, and that all passengers and teams were searched, arms taken from those passing, and provisions and other arricles intercepted. Fearful rumors were circulated as to the reënforcements joining those below, and in order to know positively bow much truth there was in these, I got a pony, a wiry little Spetland belonging to Capt. Thom of one of the volunteer companies, and started for the camp.

Passing through Franklin, I observed that there was now no regular camp in the village, but there were some fifty or sixty idlers from the camp below, drinking and leading around the place for lack of semething better, or worse, to do. They watched me more closely as I passed than usual. but did not molest me. Immediatley below Franklin the upland prairie breaks, and a broad, flat bottem, covered with a very luxuriant grass, stretches between the slope and the timber that skirts the Waukarusa. As I descended the slope I saw a horseman before me. Numerous other parties were galloping across the plain in every direction. but he was traveling slone, and at a moderate pace. I overtook and saluted him He was mounted on a powerful gray horse, had a long rifle thrown across the saddle before bim, and a couple of pistol belsters. In appearance he was a cross of the gentleman and 'Border Ruffish;" only a slightly sinister expression gave the laster the preponderance. He was a strongly-built man, and well equipped for travel. It was Marshal Jones.

It is not surprising that the conversation immediately turned upon the events that were occurring. He spoke with a good deal of viadictive feeling, and when I urged the danger of precipitating hos talities, and told him that it was a question of immense moment to the whole country, and might

even jeopardize the safety of the Union "D-n the Union," he said. "We have gone in for peace long enough. We have got to fight some time or other, and may as well do it now. We have got the law and the authorities on our side. and we will take that town."

'But consider," I urged, "it will not end here. Even granting you can defeat the men in Law rence, they have friends elsewhere who may re-If the Missourisps are killed, their relatives will seek to avenge them, and so with the others. Civil war is a fearful thing, and, when the flame begins, none can know where it will end. I do not like to see Americans fighting with each

"Look, stranger," said he, "you speak too reely. I know it may all end that way; but it has got to come. Look at these outrages houses burned and property destroyed; the laws set at defiance, and men who were arrested for crime

"And yet," I answered, "there is no more orderly, law abiding people than account Lawrence.

I have been there, and have heard the statements of them, and all deny that the people of the Territory continued to the statement of them. mitted those cutrages, or conniced at them; they certainly deprecate them. And so far as the rescue was concerned, it was made under very peculiar circumstances, that would in all probability justify the measure before any court of law. at all events, if there are guilty parties, let the arm of the law settle it—let the gulty be passished, but do not let the innocent suffer with them."

"Are you not in favor of enforcing the law? have resisted the laws, and there must be force to

ompel them"
"I am a law and order, Union-loving man, l hope; but not to the extent of enforcing the laws indispute. Why not leave it to Congress, as they are about to assemble? Common law and the United States authority, the people of Lawrence will never resist, nor willingly resist the laws of even that Legislature, by force,

'It's no use talking; these laws have got to be enforced, and we have got to fight. We have 700 men in the camp down there, (a false sood, bythe by), there is a large reenforcement coming on, that will arrive to night or to-morrow, and the Platte County people will be here All of these troops, Sir, are enrolled and accepted by the Gov-ernor. They are here to enforce the laws, and by G-d they'll do it. We have got the law with us, and all this matter has been arranged by long heads who know what they are about We shall insist that the people of Lawrence give up these fifseen men to us, and also that they give up their Sharp's rifles and other arms, and we will destroy the big

"But you cannot expect compliance with those requisitions Those men are not in Lawrence. The guns they will not give up, especially when

they are menaced."
"Well, d-n them, we'll make them." "Well, I cannot hope and pray for your suc-

cees."
"What!" and his eyes lightened up more flercely, "do you mean that you will hope and pray for the other side?" and as he spoke he listed his rifle a little on his arm; it might have been merely for a change of position—it might have been a menace. I, merely by chance, loosed the lower button of my overcoat, inside of which were my revolver, and changing the subject. I pointed

to the plain we were traversing, and said : "This is a very rich bottom—it would make a fine meadow, or would it not suit for the production of bemp? I am not much acquainted with

its culture. He did not respond to my remarks very cheerfully, but understood me. I had told him I was an Illinoisian, and an editor, and traveling over the country. He cautioued me as a friend against speaking so freely when I went below, as there were many fellows who would trouble me. I that ked him. As we approached the camp he said he was going there, but as I could not, he would see me over the creek. There was a guard there: I asked why, and the necessity of placing restrictions on travelers. He said they were not ing under the Governor's orders, that they let no one pass without examining him, and that he would go to the fort with me, and see me over. As we approached it, I observed some half a dezen armed men rummaging and searching a couple of wagons loaded with merchandise, and saw trem stop and take the arms from a foot passenger. The bed of the Waukarusa is nearly dry at the ord, and very wide. At the opposite side from Lawrence, the road goes through a narrow out in the bank, and here the sentries were posted, armed with long rifles and revelvers. As I had no intention of giving up my arm, and saw that was part of the ceremony, I merely vaited until Jones

"This man is traveling-going down below let him go through."
I was riding on when the person in charge of the

guard said:
"Stop, we must examine you; our orders are pesitive-come back, Str.

looled round at him. They approached me, and two of the cytthrost-looking villains were just about to put their bands on my overce at to feel for a ms, when not approving of such familiarity. I stuck my pony with my beel, and trutted out

from them.
"Stop! stop!" cried the sentry in a mmsod, advencing toward me and poluting his revolver; " stop ! stop !" cried the other scattrice lowering then rides, and I saw the son-light gleen on the leng barrels as bey were brought down for God sake, stop!" cried Jones, riding up, and halted.

"You must give up your arms!"

"I am staveling I may need them—I do not want to less my property."

"I will guarantee its safety," said Jones.
I had an excellent six shooter to my helt, and a

smail four barrelet French revolver in my packet. I took out the latter and handed it to Jones. saying. I chould hold him responsible for it.

You must go back to camp," was the next deu aud. Not keening but that there might be some persens there who would know my connection THE TRIPUNE, I demurred to the proposal, not e pridering it exactly a wholesome at nosphere for such characters, especially as I was to be taken

back to un'ergo an examination. They were as imperative in this demand as in the other. My first devermination was to redict it, but reflecting that this would be the only chance to go into camp now. I turned my norse around, across the creek sgarn, and rade down into ca up, Jones by my side, and an ill facored tooking scoondrel behind us.

The camp had received considerable additions since I had last seen it Wagous and carriages were scattered here and there in all directions. saw several cirty-looking tents, and the smoke of the camp fires curled up among the cake and elms; and around these the idle adventurers were lying n stones, many of them evidently in liquor. There were two or three banners flying with dif-frient devices but the large flog with the Lone Star on it was over the conter of the camp, the symbol of the great, secret blue badge of Western Missouri, of which Atchison and Stringllow are the leaders, and these fierce, and half-

civilized men the disciples

A crowd cathered round us. The Captain of the guard was sent for, and some of the fellows com mented on my presence and the fact of my having been there often enough before. I also learned that they had a man confined in the camp, and concluded from their remarks that my chance of beeping him company was very fair. However, after some detention I succeeded in getting a way, Jones recurning me my little French revolver, and another escort seeing me over the creek. Even then the sentries were very unwilling I should pass, and were for again questioning me, but I roce on.

Indigrant at the detention, and having been told by the guarde when I demonded their authority, that they were acting under the orders of G v ernor Shannon, I determined to go down to the Mes on and complain. Besides, I had another motive. I knew the Governor had been a good deal in the lands of the I're slavery men and that he was weak and vacillating: I intended to make a true representation of the facts to bim, and urge him to deter the enforcement of the few obnoxious laws unt l Corgress met-or, if he must enforce them, to do it by officers really belonging to the Terri-

tory, or by the United States Courts.

It was thirty-five long and weary miles off, and it was now noon; but I started at a brisk trot-walking up all the steep hills to rest my pony. The road was througed with teams of invading Border Ruffiane," and during the afternoon's ride I met some balf a dozen buggies and carriages. In these there were generally a couple of gedtle-men armed almost invariably with double barreled shot guns ; titular dianttaries-colonels and ma jors-the politicians of Western Missouri. The telligent and more noisy; often shricking and yelling so that you could hear them sfar off. Their equipment was simple and uniform—a bax full of corn and other feed, a box of provisions, some guns and other articles scattered in the bottom of the wagens and generally two or three men withit, and reveral torremen accompanying the wagon. Dressed as the rougher backwood-men dress, with faces unwashed and hair and whiskers unkempt, occupation. Most of them had been drinking. Several of these parties tried to stop and interrogate me, but replying to them as briefly and bluntly and possible, I rode on

Night set in when I was still several miles from the Mission. Arrived there, weary and travelworn, I learned that the Governor was in West port. I rede on to Westport, which is some four Not knowing where the Governor stated. I went to several places I took for hotels and inquired, but when at last I found where he Are you not a law and order loving man? They had been, I learned that he had started to the

Mission: so I despaired of seeing him that night.

Tre hotels and other places of entertainment vers. crowded, and several camps of the Border kuffians, en route for Kansas, were around the town. I found that Wes ern Missouri was on fire at d a strong war spirit in the ascendant. As I was in several of the public places, I heard much of the discussion that was going on. I ascertained that Gov Shannon had got dispatches that night from the President Wast these were I could not learn authentically but inferred it from the exclamation that as " they had now got the authority of the Covernment they could go ahead safely. Whatever may have been said of outrages else where, I heard little mention of them here. Tae remarks were of a congratulatory kind. "Now was just the time." The river navigation was just closed, and there could be no reef reements or supplies sent to the Abolitionists" (the term they apply to the Free-State men indiscriminately) These fellows must be cleaned out of Kansas some time, and it would be easter to do it now than a year hence;" that "there were only about three thousand five hundred Free State men in the Territory '(an error, by the sy, for there are more), and that "a large number of these were doughfaces and would not fight, and that men enough could be get in Misseuri to 'clean them all out'

The particular plan which seemed to be dilated on was to demand that Lawrence deliver up all concerned in the rescue, and that the Free-State men surrender their arms; that La wreuse be de molished, the leaders of the Free-State party lynched, and the others warned to leave the Ter ritory. There was also a great deal of builting and bragging about being "able to draw a bead" on a blue-bellied Yankee," together with a good many other threats and suggestions too elegant and pithy to enumerate.

I was ignorant that in the earlier part of the same evening Gen. Pomerey, agent of the Emigrant-Aid Society, had been attacked by a party of some six or seven men between Kaneas and West port. He tad driven in from Os-awatt mie that having a fine pair of horses in a light carriage. cay, having a fine pair of horses in a light carria They stopped him about 7 o'clock in the eveni and wanted to make him prisoner. He refused to go. They threatened to shoet, whereupon be drew his revolver and said-"Oh, I'm used to that; I was brought up to it; it's a game I can " play at too." "Don't shoot-oh, don't shoot, "General," one of them cried, when he said, "Good night, gentlemen," put the whip to his horses and drave on to Kansas. Cha'ed and enraged, they returned to Westport, with the intention of raising a company of fifty men, going down to the American Hetel, in Kansas City, and taking out Pomeroy and lynching bim. They die not succeed in finding quite that number willing to leave their liquor, but raised a cand. So, as good or ill luck would have it, they were on the qui vive about the time I left Westport. was then between 10 and 11 o'clock; was tired, but I was anxious to go thither and send a telegraphic dispatch, not being aware that

the wires were down. My horse was so con pletely tried, that after riding a scort distance I got off and ied him. I met one or two parties of Border Ruffiana, who had come out of Clay County, Mo., but they did not

I had traveled about half-way to Kaness, when baving occasion to cross a small stream. I mounted my pony, and almost immediately heard horses galloping behind. I rode on at the same steady I did not return, but relaing up my pony, and a couple of borsemen dashed up to me, and, divid-

is g. pessed one on either side, reining in their horses about eight yards abras. They whispered together, and I saw one of them pass something, which I teck for a pistel in the dark, and then they dropped back alongside of me. I heard the

rest of the party coming up behind. "Did you see a man going along the road !" asked one of them.

"Well, there was a man rode down this way, and if you have not seen him we will hold you r sponsible."

"hat is rather singular." "You mue: go back with ue." " I believe not-my herse is tired, and I am go-

ing on to Kansas." That is nothing : we arrest you. "Have you a warrant? has noy crime been committed? or what do you want me for? Has any one been stealing a horse!"

No. not for that," said one of them. "Well, I allow no man to take me without a

Barrant. We have authority for what we do. " What is your sutherity !

What Governor ?" Gov Shapper. ' Your forget, gentlemen, that we are in Mis-

This seemed rather to nonplus them, but they

You must go back.

"We will take you."

" Very good. Here the party came to a halt. My horse was so fired that he stopped too and would not budge, and there I was in the midst of these scouncrel. As they were fregering their weapons, I also laid my band on mine; but I was very loth to shoot, for I knew that the chance of getting justice in a court in Western Missouri against a band of the secret order of the L no Star was desperate. They looked at me and I looked at them, and there was one of those distressing pauses which are liable to occur when some one of a dozen men is expected to do something, yet to one feels exactly like assuming the responsibility. They then un-certook to persuade ne to go back, but did not

succeed. "Do you know Gen Pomeray!" asked one. "No, not personally; I have heard of him

"Are you not carrying dispatches from Law-

"No," I replied; "I am traveling on the highway on my own business, and do not want to be

Finding that I would not go back, they urged me to withdraw to a house not far off and wait until the rest of their company came up, when, they said, we would all go to Kansas together, and if I was found "all right," I could go my way. Fearing that the scoundrels would forcibly me, and that the affair would end in bloodsnod, and having a promise, on their honor, that I should not be molested in the house to which we were going, I went with them. The expected reenforcement cid not come up, however. I learned sub-equently that their intention was to go to the American Hotel and take out Pomeroy and lynch him; but as they had expected fifty men to take a hand in it, and as they were only about fifteen, they did not attempt it. As I stood in front of the fire warm ing myself, and wondering what they were going to do with me, I heard them talk freely what they had already been doing and intended to do. They spoke of the capture of Judge Johnson with much slee and were unanimous in deciding that he must be lynched before he get a way from them. (I have been happy to learn, however, since I returned to Lawrence, that he has escaped from them with ut injury). They also spoke of lynching Fomeroy, and expressed a fear that he would get out of the Territory before they could estch him. The majority were for hanging him at once, but one more conservative than the rest said he "cid not approve of that sort of thing.' He thought he ought to be only terred and feath ered, after a good beating, and sent additt on the river. Another offered an amendment to this proposition by suggesting that he should be rubbed with oil and carefully blackened, so that the color would not come off, and then be set addition the river. There moderate sentiments spheared to be everruled—the majority declaring that he must be house. They also descended that the American Hotel should be torn down

But I council detail all the incidents of that eventful night. They bitterly assailed everything they bated, and they hated everything that was apposed to Slavery extension. Among the rest they included THE TRIBUNE in their maledictions -little thinking of the bird they had caught. I was subjected to the indiguity of an examination for dispatches, which I was supposed to have, and had only the remedy (which I was not inclined to apply) of abouting one of these lawless scoundrels through the head. The search was instituted with me degree of courtery, and only b who invited me into another room for the purpose. One of these, a leader among them, was a brother Odd Feliow, whom I had recognized and appealed to, and who assured me that tale was the only way to save me from being seized and violently searched by the whole crowd The search was somewhat superficial, and conducted with appl-ogies, but sufficient even then to make me burn with anger, and feel a hearty contempt for the public sentiment and the officers of the law in Western Missouri, who know the existence of there things and yet tolerare them. I was detained until late next morning and would not then have escaped from them so easily but for the interposition of the brother who had interested himself on my behalf; and yet taey had found nothing about me that justified the detention,

even by their own showing.

When I left, the Odd-Fellow gave me his hand, and, asking my parden, said:
"Don't think hard of me, brother. I have dore all I could. You were in danger, and I had two duties to perform. I am a memoer of another Order, and am bound to act and dare not refuse por do I want to. I am a Border Raffian, nor am I ashamed of it. We shall have Kansas; we won't be chested out of it. When they pass the Kansas bill the pledge to us was that the South should have Kansas and the North Ne-

brasks; but the d-d Emigrant Aid Secieties, and other Abolitionists, expect to cheat us out of it: but they can't. I know you differ to politice with me; but I tell you we are going to have Kansas if we wade to the knees in blood to get it."

" Stay," said I; "you will endanger the Union by such a course. Reflect upon it." "D-n the Union!"

This was the second time I had heard the implous declaration that day, and I bade him good bye, with a malediction on our glorious Union insulting my ear from a slaveholder's lips.

I went immediately to Kunsss, learned that the wires were down and that I could not get a dispatch off, and then sought out Gen Pomeroy, got in introduction to him and warned him of his denper. Several others in Kansas had also apprised him of it. He had made up his mind to start for Laxrence after dinner. I had intended to return to the Mission to see the Governor, but fearing he would have started for Lecompton, and that I should again miss him, and being requested by some gentlemen to accompany Pomeroy through the Deleware Reserve, as they feared the scouting parties would pick him up, I concluded to go back to Lawrence with him; and after writing a letter for THE TRIBUNE I started in his company

We crossed the Kaw Biver at the Wyandot Ferry. There were two sentries there, but they did not venture to accost us. The moment the forry beat had fairly started over the river they hartily took the direction for Kaness City, and I have learned to-day that a party crossed after us in about an hour and a half. They would have to be true scouts to find us We took every crossroad we came to, zigzagging; and after nightfall reached the Baptian Mission, and were hindly received by she Bev. Mr Pratt. He secured an Indian guide for us, and after resting and feeding our horses we set out on a journey of twenty-six miles, starting at nearly 10 o'clock.

Our teel are suide led the way by Indian trails. and through the whole of that long weary night we traveled. It was so dark that the guide finally lost his way, and af er wandering about for a while, disnounced and lay down on the grass, saying in rather unsatisfactory English. "Well I

"pelieve weare altogeter lost." Having reduced him to resume his march, we as length, after some miles of very rough riding found the way.

About three miles from Lawrence we came to a camp-fire, but those who had been there had left. The Indian overheard me tell Pomeroy that I was in favor of forcing our way through any picket we should meet, for I had decided objections to going again into the camp at the Waukarusa. So he got off his horse and lay down, and we could not induce him to go further. Having discharged him, we resumed our way, and resched the river opposite Lawrence a short time after, without one ing interruption. Neither of us knew the ford, but I took the stream at the point where I thought bottem a quicksard; when I had got half-way over, it became so deep that it was up to my saddle, and then the streng h of the current and the false bottom carried us down, and immediately I was in deep water. My pony could scarcely swim, and tumbled over an i flound red with me at a dreadful rate. I desmounted and attempted to swim the rest of the way across, but a heavy overcoat and a lead of other clothes, tegether wish a couple of pistols, and such miscellan-ous matter, proved too much for me. I found I could not struggle against the current-that I could scarcely sustain myself-and for a few moments sincerely thought fue Transies would require another Kansas correspondent. Making a great effort, I swam to my horse sgain, and grasping the pommel of the saddle, spoke to him, and guided him. He was completely bewildered. Finding it impossible to get him over. I guided him to the shore we had started from, where Pomeroy, who had not come in so far, still remained. Half dead with fatigue, clambered up the bank. We had to hail) nearly an hour before we could get the ferryman, and would have relinquished all efforts to get over, but I was freezing. The slumbering Charon was at length aroused, and with the gray of a chilly December morning, we entered the beleagured City of Lawrence.

RANSAS-THE ASPECT OF THE CAMPS. From Our Special Correspondent

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1855.

A weak and vacilating ruler is often more dangerous than a strong despotic one. Gov. Shannon vibrates between duty, the pressure around him, fear of responsibility and the wish to shrink from the position he has assumed. Yesterday, a delegation of several gentlemen, Messrs Lowry, Babcock and others, who had been down to the Mission, returned. They brought a letter from the Governor to Gen. Robinson and others. A copy of that letter I will send, but it is a matter of little consequence. It is a long rigmarole, and as mysterious as the book of Mormon. On one point alone is it positive, and that is, that he " will enforce the laws," in which it is fair to infer that he includes all the obnoxious laws, and obnoxious officers created by the usurping Legislature of the Shawnee Mission. If the Governor's letter was not very clear, his conversation with the gentlemen who waited on him, was, perhaps, a little more so. In answer to the complaints made to him about the outrage perpetrated on travelers, he ad-mitted that he was unable to restrain them, but made the admission in a guarded manner. Hosays in his letter that he has sent them repeated commands to the effect that they should preserve order. He also wishes to escape from the respon-sibility of having broughs up this Missouri mob; but how far he can be acquisted may be inferred from the following pass which he gave Mr. Win-chel of The Times. It is addressed to Marshal Jones, one of the most celebrated Border Ruffians. and others :

"Mr. Jones, Sheriff, or any other in command: Mc. Winetel is going on business of his own to Lawrence; please pies him without detention or molectation.

WILSON SHANNON."

Here there is a tacit admission that all may not pass without molestation. Instructions grant ing special privileges to particular persons, orders sent by the Governor to Jones, or others in com-mand of these Ruffians, their existence, and the mand of these Rullians, their existence, and the fact of their setting under his orders, are admitted. It can be no apology for this that these were a Sheriff's poste, for the arrests contempted have never been attempted.

Yesterday a memorial to both Houses of Congress was drawn up, and signed in a harried present has large number of merops.

manner by a large number of persons, and Mr.
Shankisne dispatched with it. It reads as follows:

To the Honorable the United States Schatz and
House of Representatives in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, citizens of the United States, and resi dents of Kazess Territory, respectfully represent unto your Honorable body that, without any justifiable cause whatever. Gov. Shannon has caused to be issued a proclamation, and under it in litary orders have been is and calling upon the minus of Kansas and discourt to meet at certain points within the Perritory, armed and equipped, and to march against certain portions of our people and territory. Copies of such preclemation, military orders, and a letter from Daniel Woodern, Searctary of the Territory, to Lucica J. Easton, editor of The Kansas Herald, and here with inclosed from which it will be seen that your momorialists are exposed to the authorized unreh of a military and the companion of the such or and control of the such or and o rialists are exposed to the author and march of a mali-tary force from Missouri who are arresting our citi-zens, and committing depredations on persons and projectly only known in cases of war between hostile countries. Deroted, as we are, is the Constitution and the Unico, and estimating n-i her as secondary to Slavery, we carrestly invoke the interposition of Con-gress so far as to send for persons and page a to sub-stantiate the truth of our statements become thinclose i. [Signed by a very large number of the citizens of Kansas.]

Kansas Terrisory, Dec. 5, 1855."

Yesterday only some thirty fresh recruits arrived. News was brought in by an old gentleman who had traveled for miles with them, that the Platte Rifle Company under their commander Capt. Hughes, was marching across the D-lawse Reserve, and would be at Venitia or Lecompton by the time we received the intelligence. Tuey had between fifty and sixty riflemen with him. told this old genslemen that there were two hundred more shead, which was doubtless an exaggeration, for all of these Border Ruffians tell most notorious lies, and it is not safe to believe more than ball they say. I also learned that Atchison, with ten more Border Ruffiane, was crossing the Reserve, and had haited tast night twelve miles There was a strong desire among some men here to start after him, and capture the lawless tillibustering ex Vice-President of the United States, who has been a riegleader in all this mischief.

Yesterday the force here was employed all day in throwing up redoubts, and about noon a twelve-pound brass howitzer, which had been sent from the East, was received, having been smuggled through the enemy's patrols over the Delaware Reserve which is on the other side of the river. In the evening there was a parade, and the loud voice of Col. Lane could be heard everywhere. The band played Yankee Doodle and other National aire. Col. Lane had received a most insulsing message from the enemy's camp. It was a note written in pencil, accompanying a small limb of a tree done up in tow, indicating the hempen termi-nation shey intended for the General's career

After parace, the volunteers were addressed by Col. Lane in an inspiring manner, and Gen Robin son, being called on, made one of his prudent, cautions speeches, in weich he urged them to "suffer and be strong," and not allow these outrages to drive them to commence hostilities.

In the after con a report arrived is town of a borrible murcer. A Mr. Thomas Barber, one of the most wealthy and respectable settlers pear Bloomington, seme six miles off, and formerly from Obio, had been in Lawrence, and left for come some time after diamer. He was unarmed It seems he had ridden on until he reached the California road, and was just crossing it when a party of awaive men from the camp on the Wau-harms road rode up, and three or four of them followed him, the remainder looking on. Barber tried to get swey, and was riding at a gallop, when be was shot by them, the ball lodging in his side, and killing him is a short time. The party who had perpetrated this atrocious murder rode on, and Barber's horse followed them. Several perare scattered on the prairie. Gen. Clark, the Indian agent, was said to be of the party. This is precipitate hostilities; is raised intosee expitement is fown. It was with difficulty that the

A party went out to bring in the body and the wire sees, to confront the Governor with them, as he was expected, and had promised to come Last night the guard was again fired on, but with no other effect than to frighten a horse by wounding it slightly; another of the guard, at a different point had a bullet through his hat. Neither returned the fire being forbidden to do so

save in a desperate consequent.

The Gove nor had promised to be here last pight, but, as we expected did not come. Mr. Winchel, having a pass, went down, by request, to invite him up having heard that he was at Frank-lin. He did not fine him at Franklin, but went on the camp at Wankarusa, in the house of Blue Jacket, which is close to the camp, and within a few yards of the spot where I was captured the the time he first aspreached the camp, and could only reach the Governor through the medium of Marshal (or Sheriff) Jones. The Governor was as vegue and unsatisfactory as ever, and promised to restrain the men in the camp, and to come up to-day. He is to come up to Franklin this morning, and will send up a messenger to notify the people here of his presence; a delegation of gentlemen are to go down to escort him up. It is now 10 o'clock, and no messenger has arrived from the Governor. I begin to fear that his associates have prevented his comits.

I learned from General Robinson that advices

had been received from Col. Summer of Fort Leavenworth, that he would not march his troops until he had a dispatch from the President himself, and that instead of going by the Delaware Ferry (below) as directed by the Governor, he would march immediately upon Lawrence, and throw himself between the parties. The people here are not afraid of their enemies but to prevent a civil war, would like to see the force of Col. Samuer on

The treeps are now drilling in the streets. The weather, which has been cold, but clear and beautiful is now threatening. Black clouds are gathering, and the wind whistles more wildly. Would that a severe sterm might come, and make another Mescow retreat for these ruthless and unscrupulous invaders.

ARRIVAL OF SHANNON-CONFERENCES. From Our Specia Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855-p. m. Positive information reached here to day that Gen. Pomercy was a prisoner in the ensmy's camp-and subsequently we learned that they had taken him down under a strong goard to Westport. There, it is said, he will be well treated mean. time. Cel. Beene told me to-day that he would be perfectly safe, and the Colonel is an honorable gentleman for a Border Roffian. I was very much afraid that Pemeroy would be taken, and courseled him to follow another route as the parties who had been in pursuit of us were still scouring the Delaware country. Toese miscreants have been committing some depredations upon the Ind'ans. I learned to day of two Indian houses they had broken open, and in one case they even tore up the floor to see if we were not concealed there.

At present these scouring parties appear to bent en mischief. They fired the corn-crib of one man in sight of Lawrence this forences—the owner being in Lawrence, and none but women and children at home. Another man came in about 3 o clock to complsin of outrages. They had entered his abode in his temporary absence, and, in spite of his family, searched the house, as they said, " for d-d Free Soilers." Before they left they set fire to his hay stacks.

This forescon at about 12 o'clock the Governor arrived. The messenger he had sent up from Franklin came between 10 and 11. He was a merchant from Westport Mo : I forget his name; be was a gentlemanly-looking man, but one of those

from the camp below. A deputation of ten men were dispatched by General Rotinson to escort the Governor, and at the time I stated that dignitary arrived with his escort, and three very gen lemanly looking com-panions: Col. Bonze of Westport, Col. Kearney of Independence, and Col Strictland who I be liete is also a Missourian. These were fine, gentle manly-looking Sou herners but I certainly would rather have seen the Covernor of the Territory ome to his people in other company. Perhaps these were the only men who could have influen with the violent armed force belo v, and is might hus be the best policy to have them here during the pending of Legotiations, but if there was such a recessity, and I doubt it not, what an exemplification of the pittful depth to which the Gevernor had fallen!

The conference lasted for an hour, when Gen. Robinson took the Governor and his party home to dinner. The matter was then finally adjusted and it a pronounced that the parties had "not unde stood each other." What a fearful misunderstanding! One circumstance struck these gentlemen, no doubt. The dead body of Barber, which had been brought in, was stretched on one of the floorsdecent enough, but is all the stern reality of death Col. Boone expressed surprise and regret and begged that no one should mention the name of any gentleman as having been of the party that fired, until it could be groved I wonder if the Governor's eye tell on that relic of cold mortality, who gesterday was a valuable citizes, esteemed and beloved, and to any a martyr to the cause of Freedom. If he did look, did no accusing Nathan whisper to his startled conscience, " Thou art the

A scere of interest of the most distressing character occurred this afternoon. The wife of the murdered man came in; she had not heard of her beresement till to day, and the agony she evidensy felt was heartreading. Others had regarded the scene with the stern interest and angry sorrow with which men can look upon the mortal remains of one who has been their friend, but smit-en down by their enemies. Their feelings were a species of elevated selfishness, a common cause making a common interest; but with her there was no sentiment in that moment of bitterness save of her irreparable loss. Never was a murder more cold-blooded and atrocious. He had no wespons, not even a clasp-knife, and was a most

estimable and inoffensive man. About dusk the conference between Gov. Shannon and his friends on the one hand, and Gen. Rubinson and other members of the Committee of Safety on the other, was suspended. There was atrong hope that the difficulties might be arranged, but the matter was left open for another confer-ence. The fact is, the Governor was wavering and vacillating—felt he had get into a had position. and scarcely knew how to get out of it. It was also evident that he has but little power over the invacers who are in the Territory, and have been already recognized by him. He dare not close ne-gotiations, lest the camp of Missourians should rise against him and duclaim his authority. He must go back and consult with these men; and Atchien is said to be in the camp, an Indian chief baving declared to day that he was at an encamp ment some ten miles distant lest night. The Go ernor is now most anxious for the troops, in or der that they may prevent an attack by the Missourians. That is what he says, at least, but it is difficult to estimate the amount of confidence we can place in the nan who has first strengthened the arms of these invaders, and then seeks to es-

cape the blow. The Governor, and the other gentlemen with him, admitted that the people below were to some extent uncontrollable, and that there was serious danger of their making an attack. The Governor's present policy is to procrastinate till the troops come, in which case he would like to have the control of them, in order to restore his power; but Col. Sumper refuses to come until he

dispatches that will render him independent. Thus matters bang in the balance, and any secident, or the vicious determination of the invaders, may kindle the flame of war, beyond human power

to arrest it. STILL THREATENING.

Cur Special Corresp adent.

LAWRENCE, K T. Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855. It is a dull, raisy morning. The night passed of in comparative quiet. We learn here that